

## S P I

- A woman having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*,  
brake and poured it on his head. *Mar. xiv. 3.*  
He cast into the pile bundles of myrrh, and sheaves of *spike-*  
*nard*, enriching it with every spicy shrub. *Spektator.*  
*SPILL. n. f. [spijlen, Dutch.]*  
1. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron.  
The oysters, besides gathering by hand, have a peculiar  
dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastened to three *spills* of  
iron, and drawn at the boat's stern. *Carew.*  
Have near the bung-hole a little vent-hole, stopp'd with a  
*spill*. *Mortimer.*  
2. A small quantity of money. I know not whence deriv'd.  
The bishops, who consecrated this ground, were wont to  
have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*  
To *SPILL. v. a. [rpullan, Saxon; spillen, Dutch; spila,*  
*mandick.]*  
1. To shed; to lose by shedding.  
Be satisfied, dear God, with our true blood,  
Which, as thou know'st, unjustly must be *spilt*. *Shakef.*  
Friend or brother,  
He forfeits his own blood that *spills* another. *Shak. Timon.*  
Themselves exact their cruelty,  
And I constrain'd am this blood to *spill*. *Daniel's Civil War.*  
They having *spill'd* much blood, and done much waste,  
Subduing nations; and achiev'd thereby  
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey,  
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth. *Milton.*  
Sichaeus' blood, by his false brother *spilt*,  
I have reveng'd. *Denham.*  
Medea must not draw her murth'ring knife,  
And *spill* her children's blood upon the stage. *Roocommon.*  
Orbellan did disgrace  
With treach'rous deeds our mighty mother's race;  
And to revenge his blood, so justly *spilt*,  
What is it less than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*  
Nor the Centaurs tale  
Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine  
Inflam'd, they fought and *spilt* their drunken souls  
At feasting hour. *Philips.*  
2. To destroy; to mischief.  
Thus is our thought with pain of thistle tilled,  
Thus be our noblest parts dried up with sorrow;  
Thus is our mind with too much minding *spilled*. *Sidney.*  
Why are ye so fierce and cruel?  
Is it because your eyes have power to kill?  
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,  
And greater glory think to save than *spill*. *Spenser.*  
Thou all-shaking thunder,  
Crack nature's mould, all germins *spill* at once  
That make ingrateful man. *Shakef. King Lear.*  
Be not angry with these fires;  
For then their threats will kill me;  
Nor look too kind on my desires;  
For then my hopes will *spill* me. *Ben. Johnson.*  
All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;  
But she receives both heav'n and earth together:  
Nor are their forms by rash encounters *spill'd*;  
For there they stand, and neither toucheth either. *Davies.*  
3. To throw away.  
This fight shall damp the raging ruffian's breast,  
The poison *spill*, and half-drawn sword arrest. *Tickell.*  
To *SPILL. v. n.*  
1. To waste; to be lavish.  
Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*. *Sidney.*  
2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed.  
He was so topfull of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the  
company: he spoke well indeed, but he spoke too long. *Watts.*  
*SPILLER. n. f. [I know not whence deriv'd.]* A kind of fish-  
ing line.  
In harbour they are taken by *spillers* made of a cord, to  
which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each  
of these a hook is fastened with a bait: this *spiller* they sink in  
the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunt. *Carew.*  
*SPILT. n. f. [from spilt.]* Any thing poured out or wasted.  
Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilt* of wine. *Shakef.*  
To *SPIN. v. a. preter. spun or span; part. spun. [rpinnan, Sax.*  
*spinnen, Dutch.]*  
1. To draw out into threads.  
The women *spun* goats hair. *Ex. xxxv. 26.*  
2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous  
matter.  
You would be another Penelope; yet they say all the yarn  
she *spun*, in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths.  
*Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
The fates but only *spin* the coarser clue;  
The finest of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*  
3. To protract; to draw out.  
By one delay after another they *spin* out their whole lives,  
till there's no more future left before 'em. *L'Estrange.*  
If his cure lies among the lawyers, let nothing be said  
against intangling property, *spinning* out causes, and squeezing  
clients. *Collier.*

## S P I

- Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time?  
No, let us draw her term of freedom out  
In its full length, and *spin* it to the last. *Addison's Cata.*  
4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously.  
I pass'd lightly over many particulars, on which learned and  
witty men might *spin* out large volumes. *Digby.*  
Men of large thoughts and quick apprehensions are not to  
expect any thing here, but what, being *spun* out of my own  
coarse thoughts, is fitted to men of my own size. *Locke.*  
The lines are weak, another's pleas'd to say;  
Lord Fanny *spins* a thousand such a day. *Pope.*  
To *SPIN. v. n.*  
1. To exercise the art of spinning.  
We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards,  
backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *spin*. *Mora.*  
Ten thousand stalks their various blossoms spread;  
Peaceful and lowly in their native soil,  
They neither know to *spin*, nor care to toil.  
For this Alcides learn'd to *spin*;  
His club laid down, and lion's skin. *Prior.*  
2. [Spingere, Italian.] To stream out in a thread or small  
current.  
Together furiously they ran,  
That to the ground came horie and man;  
The blood out of their helmets *span*,  
So sharp were their encounters. *Drayton's Nymphid.*  
3. To move round as a spindle.  
Whether the sun, predominant in heav'n,  
Rise on the earth, or earth rise on the sun,  
He from the East his flaming road begin,  
Or the from West her silent course advance  
With inoffensive pace, that *spinning* sleeps  
On her soft axle, while she paces ev'n  
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along,  
Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. viii.*  
As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,  
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore;  
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly *spins* about,  
The grain deep piercing 'till it scoops it out. *Pope.*  
*SPINACH. n. f. [spinachia, Latin.]* A plant.  
*SPINAGE. n. f. [spinachia, Latin.]* A plant.  
It hath an apetalous flower, consisting of many stamina in-  
cluded in the flower-cup, which are produced in spikes upon  
the male plants which are barren; but the embryos are pro-  
duced from the wings of the leaves on the female plants,  
which afterward become roundish or angular seeds, which, in  
some sorts, have thorns adhering to them. *Milner.*  
*SPINAGE* is an excellent herb crude, or boiled. *Mortimer.*  
*SPINAL. adj. [spina, Latin.]* Belonging to the back bone.  
All *spinal*, or such as have no ribs, but only a back bone,  
are somewhat analogous thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Those solids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the  
brain, and *spinal* marrow, which by their bulk appear suffi-  
cient to furnish all the stamina or threads of the solid parts. *Arch.*  
Descending carelessly from his couch, the fall  
Lux'd his joint neck and *spinal* marrow bruise'd. *Philips.*  
*SPINDLE. n. f. [pimbl, pimbil, Saxon.]*  
1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is  
conglomerated.  
Bodies fibrous by moisture incorporate with other thread,  
especially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the  
twisting of thread, and twirling about of *spindles*. *Bacon.*  
Sing to those that hold the vital sheers,  
And turn the adamant *spindle* round  
On which the fate of gods and men is wound. *Milton.*  
Upon a true repentance, God is not so fatally tied to the  
*spindle* of absolute reprobation as not to keep his promise, and  
deal merciful pardons. *Dr. Jasper Maim.*  
So Pallas from the dusty field withdrew,  
And when imperial Jove appear'd in view,  
Refum'd her female arts, the *spindle* and the clew;  
Forgot the scepter she so well had sway'd,  
And with that mildness, she had rul'd, obey'd. *Stepney.*  
Do you take me for a Roman matron,  
Bred tamely to the *spindle* and the loom? *A. Phillips.*  
2. A long slender stalk.  
The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height,  
rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break. *Mort.*  
3. Any thing slender. In contempt.  
Repose yourself, if those *spindles* legs of yours will carry you  
to the next chair. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
The marriage of one of our heiresses with an eminent coun-  
tier gave us *spindle* shanks and cramps. *Tatler.*  
To *SPINDLE. v. n. [from the noun.]* To shoot into a long  
small stalk.  
Another ill accident in drought is the *spindling* of the corn,  
which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; in-  
finitely much as the word calamity was first derived from calamus,  
when the corn could not get out of the stalk. *Bacon.*  
When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of  
the biggest, at each root, should be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPINDLESHANKED.

## S P I

- SPINDLESHANKED. adj. [spindle and shank.]* Having small legs.  
Her lawyer is a little rivell'd, *spindleshank'd* gentleman. *Addi.*  
*SPINDLETREE. n. f.* Prickwood. A plant.  
*SPINE. n. f. [spina, Latin.]* The back bone.  
The taper entered his right side, reaching within a finger's  
breadth of the *spine*. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
There are who think the marrow of a man,  
Which in the *spine*, while he was living, ran;  
When dead, the pith corrupted, will become  
A snake, and hiss within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*  
*SPINEL. n. f.* A sort of mineral. *Spinel*-ruby is of a bright  
rosy red; it is softer than the rock or balo ruby. *Woodward.*  
*SPINET. n. f. [spinette, French.]* A small harpichord, an  
instrument with keys.  
When mirth delights in her *spinnets*,  
A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*  
*SPINIFEROUS. adj. [spina and fero, Latin.]* Bearing thorns.  
*SPINNER. n. f. [from spin.]*  
1. One skilled in spinning.  
A practis'd *spinner* shall spin a pound of wool worth two  
shillings for hispence. *Graunt.*  
2. A garden spider with long jointed legs.  
Weaving spiders come not here:  
Hence you long leg'd *spinnets*, hence. *Shakespeare.*  
*SPINNING Wheel. n. f. [from spin.]* The wheel by which, since  
the dilute of the rock, the thread is drawn.  
My *spinning wheel* and rake,  
Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake. *Gay.*  
*SPINNY. adj.* I suppose *spinnal*, *st. nader*. A barbarous word.  
They plow it early in the year, and then there will come  
some *spinnny* grass that will keep it from scalding in summer. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
*SPINOSITY. n. f. [spinosus, Latin.]* Crabbedness; thorny or  
briary perplexity.  
Philosophy consisted of nought but dry *spinosities*, lean no-  
tions, and endless alterations about things of nothing. *Glanv.*  
*SPINOUS. adj. [spinosus, Latin.]* Thorny; full of thorns.  
*SPINSTER. n. f. [from spin.]*  
1. A woman that spins.  
The *spinsters* and the knitters in the sun,  
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,  
Do use to chant it. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*  
2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.  
One Michael Cassio,  
That never set a squadron in the field,  
Nor the division of a battle knows  
More than a *spinsters*. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
I desire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds shall be  
paid to Rebecca Dingley of the city of Dublin, *spinsters*, dur-  
ing her life. *Swift.*  
*SPINSTRY. n. f. [from spinsters.]* The work of spinning.  
*SPINNY. adj. [spina, Latin.]* Thorny; briary; perplexed;  
difficult; troublesome.  
The first attempts are always imperfect; much more in so  
difficult and *spiny* an affair as to nice a subject. *Digby.*  
*SPINACLE. n. f. [spinaclum, Latin.]* A breathing hole; a vent;  
a small aperture.  
Most of these *spinales* perpetually send forth fire, more or  
less. *Woodward.*  
*SPIRAL. adj. [spirale, Fr. from spira, Latin.]* Curve; wind-  
ing; circularly involved.  
The process of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *spi-*  
*ral* lines from the tip to the base of the heart, shews that the  
syctole of the heart is a muscular contraction, as a purse is  
that by drawing the strings contrary ways. *Ray.*  
Why earth or sun diurnal stages keep?  
In *spirals* traits why through the zodiac creep? *Blackmore.*  
The intestinal tube affects a straight, instead of a *spiral* cy-  
linder. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*SPIRALLY. adv. [from spiral.]* In a spiral form.  
The fibres are composed of two orders of fibres running cir-  
cularly or *spirally* from base to tip. *Ray on the Creation.*  
*SPIRE. n. f. [spira, Latin; spira, Italian; spira, Swedish.]*  
1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a  
twist; a wreath.  
His head  
Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;  
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect  
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass  
Floated redundant. *Milton.*  
A dragon's fiery form belied the god,  
Sublime on radiant *spires* he rode. *Dryden.*  
Air seems to consist of *spires* contorted into small spheres,  
through the interstices of which the particles of light may free-  
ly pass it is light, the solid substance of the *spires* being very  
small in proportion to the spaces they take up. *Cheyne.*  
2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, so called per-  
haps because a line drawn round and round in less and less  
circles, would be a *spire*; a steeple.  
With glitt'ring *spires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*  
He cannot make one *spire* of grass more or less than he hath  
made. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

## S P I

- These pointed *spires* that wound the ambient sky,  
Inglorious change! shall in destruction lie. *Prior.*  
3. The top or uppermost point.  
I were no less than a traducement to silence, that  
Which to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd,  
Would seem but modest. *Shakespeare.*  
To *SPIRE. v. n. [from the noun.]*  
1. To shoot up pyramidically.  
It will grow to a great bigness; but it is not so apt to *spire*  
up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into  
arms. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. [Spire, Latin.] To breathe. Not in use. *Spenser.*  
*SPIRIT. n. f. [spiritus, Latin.]*  
1. Breath; wind in motion.  
All purges have in them a raw *spirit* or wind, which is  
the principal cause of tension in the stomach. *Bacon.*  
The balmy *spirit* of the western breeze.  
2. [Esprit, Fr.] An immaterial substance.  
*Spirit* is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting,  
and a power of moving do subsist. *Locke.*  
I shall depend upon your constant friendship; like the trust  
we have in benevolent *spirits*, who, though we never see or  
hear them, we think are constantly praying for us. *Pope.*  
She is a *spirit*; yet not like air, or wind;  
Nor like the spirits about the heart, or brain;  
Nor like those *spits* which alchemists do find,  
When they in ev'ry thing seek gold in vain;  
For the all natures under heav'n doth pass,  
Being like those *spirits* which God's bright face do see;  
Or like himself whose image once she was,  
Though now, alas! the scarce his shadow be;  
For of all forms she holds the first degree,  
That are to gross material bodies knit;  
Yet she herself is bodyless and free;  
And though confin'd is almost infinite. *Davies.*  
If we exclude space, there will remain in the world but  
matter and mind, or body and *spirit*. *Watts's Logic.*  
3. The soul of man.  
The *spirit* shall return unto God that gave it. *Bible.*  
Look, who comes here! a grave unto a soul,  
Holding th' eternal *spirit* gainst her will  
In the vile prison of afflicted breath. *Shakespeare's K. John.*  
4. An apparition.  
They were terrified, and supposed that they had seen a *spi-*  
*rit*. *Luke xxiv. 37.*  
Perhaps you might see the image, and not the glass; the  
former appearing like a *spirit* in the air. *Bacon.*  
Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impres-  
sions of *spirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*  
5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind.  
He fits  
Upon their tongues a various *spirit*, to raise  
Quite out their native language. *Milton.*  
That peculiar law of christianity which forbids revenge, no  
man can think it grievous who considers the restless torment  
of a malicious and revengeful *spirit*. *Tillotson.*  
Nor once disturb their heav'nly *spirits*  
With Scapin's cheats, or Caesar's merits. *Prior.*  
6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind.  
'Tis well blown, lads;  
This morning, like the *spirit* of a youth  
That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shakespeare.*  
Farewell the big war,  
The *spirit* stirring drum, th' ear piercing fife. *Shakespeare.*  
7. Genius; vigour of mind.  
More ample *spirit* than hitherto was wont,  
Here needs me, whiles the famous ancestors  
Of my most dreaded sovereign I recount,  
By which all earthly princes the doth far surmount. *Fa. 2.*  
To a mighty work thou goest, O king,  
That equal *spirits* and equal pow'rs shall bring. *Daniel.*  
A wild Tartar, when he spies  
A man that's handsome, valiant, wise,  
If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit  
His wit, his beauty, and his *spirit*. *Butler.*  
The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot deserve enough of man-  
kind, to pretend to the esteem of heroick virtue. *Temple.*  
A perfect judge will read each work of wit,  
With the same *spirit* that its author writ:  
Survey the whole, nor seek slight fault to find,  
Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind. *Pope.*  
8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual.  
You were us'd  
To say extremity was the trier of *spirits*,  
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakef.*  
I ask but half thy mighty *spirit* for me. *Cowley.*  
9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body.  
These discourses made so deep impression upon the mind  
and *spirit* of the prince, whose nature was inclined to adven-  
tures, that he was transported with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*  
In *spirit* perhaps he also saw  
Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezume. *Milton.*  
10. Sen-